

Evaluation of Development in Zakat Literature: A Scientometrics Analysis

Aliyu Olugbenga Yusuf, Bello Yerima

Department of Library and Information Science, University of Malaya

Grace Ape

Central Library Federal University of Lafia

ABSTRACT

The study adopted the Scientometrics analysis to evaluate the development in zakat scholarly publications. Scholarly publications on zakat were gathered using the Scopus online databases and later analysed using Microsoft Excel software. The study helps analyse, evaluate and feature scholarly publications based on some considered performance indicators. The study discovered a varied trend in the citation of literature based on authorship (single and multiple) and also published date. Zakat authors and researcher cut across several fields and disciplines. More publications are discovered in Asian regions and less funding or sponsorship for zakat research is observed.

Keywords: Zakat, Scholarly Publication, Scientometrics

INTRODUCTION

Zakat is no doubt one of the established and the third pillar of Islam which is stipulated and fixed. Zakat is an annual deduction of specified fraction from the total amount of an individual surplus wealth declared using a specified threshold. The surplus could be in the form of wealth (monetary), food and/or property that a Muslim with sufficient means own. These surpluses are to be distributed to fellow Muslim as beneficiaries based on their (needs) especially for those with below-average sustenance and means of livelihood as revealed in the Quran and prophetic traditions. Zakat literarily denotes the purification, growth and/or increase in the soul. Zakat could technically be compared to the conventional tax system. Although some authors are of the opinion that zakat is of Ibadah (act of worship) and not tax system. Some of the positions include the fact that Zakat is a form of worship in the sense that it encourages Muslims to see their wealth

as a trust from God (Allah) for which they are obliged to give out to the less privileged than themselves as instructed by their creator (Allah). Some position on zakat is that it provides financial assistance to the needy, purifies and frees individual givers' minds from greed, selfishness, and the hoarding of wealth (Ma 'sum Billah, 2016; Owoyemi, 2020).

Several verses of the Qur'an and even the prophetic traditions have illuminated on the importance of Zakat. Zakat is encouraged and used as tools to emancipate recipient from hopelessness and poverty by ensuring and enabling improvement in their standard of living. This can be achieved in the judicious investment of the wealth received through zakat to enable reasonable return on such investment. The concept of zakat has in a long way encouraged brotherhood and social harmony among the Muslims. Zakat likewise saves recipient from participating in crimes and other social vices hence, enabling

social security and harmony within the society.

Several studies and knowledge forum have been conducted on zakat and several scholarly articles have been published on the role of zakat on poverty reduction and food security (Sumai, Mutmainnah, Nurhamdah, & Arsyad, 2019), zakat management (Owoyemi, 2020), impact of zakat (Tahiri Jouti, 2019) analysis and distribution of zakat (Rahmat & Nurzaman, 2019), evaluation an assessment of zakat distribution (Rahmat & Nurzaman, 2019), determinant on intention to give zakat (Andam & Osman, 2019), role of zakat in justice and economic growth (Ahmad, 2016), creating an economic sustainable community using zakat (Ma 'sum Billah, 2016), comparative analysis of zakat and the conventional tax system (A. Y. Q. Saad & Foori, 2020), barriers for effective zakat system (R. A. J. Saad & Farouk, 2019).

These studies have being carried out in several countries of the world. However, no study has been found on the analysis of zakat literature. This particular study therefore aims to conduct a scientometric study on zakat literature ranging from the first zakat scholarly publication in 1964 to 2019. The study will analyse literature on zakat based on the growth in literature and other productivity indices of the scholarly publications. Some of the indices considered in assessing the zakat literature will also be based on their productivities based on citation, countries, authors, journal outlets that published most publications on zakat, forum and publication types etc.

METHODOLOGY

Zakat literature were accessed and gathered using the Scopus online

database. Scopus is a trusted online database that contains collection of scholarly publications and their bibliographic details (A. O. Yusuf, Abdullah, & Zaidi, 2018). Scopus database covers several thousand of Scholarly publications from thousands of publishers. Searches in Scopus also incorporate searches of patent databases. Publication indexed in Scopus database are peer-reviewed scientific publications in several scientific, technical, medical, and social sciences and other fields. Publications featured in Scopus database are reviewed yearly to ensure and maintain high quality standards.

The study adopts the Scopus database based on its wide ranges of collection, friendly user interface and assess to the authors need. The scholarly publications for this study was gathered based on some inclusion and exclusion criteria. For a publication to be included in the search the theme of such publication must subtly or explicitly based on zakat irrespective of the field or specialisation. The language of the publication must be or translated to English language. The year of publication must not be beyond 2019. The year 2019 was considered as year 2020 is still in her first quarter and may not comprehensively capture zakat publications in such year.

The syntax adopted for the publication search in the Scopus database is stated below:-

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TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Islamic
Taxation" + zakat ) AND (
EXCLUDE ( PUBYEAR ,
2020 )) AND ( LIMIT-TO (
LANGUAGE , "English" ) )
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Total outcomes of four hundred and nine (409) scholarly publications extracted after the inclusion and exclusion criteria were considered. Thereafter, a careful

scan was done on the document as a method of data cleaning to ensure publication details are accurate. The gathered details/ data are thereafter subject to some form of analysis using Microsoft Excel as an analysis tool.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

This section of the study carefully and critically analyse scholarly publications on zakat and thereafter presents findings based on the assessments and literature development. The literature development analysis will be established on the zakat literature growth. The scholarly publications assessment performance indications (productivity) are subjected to only publications produced within 1964 (first scholarly publication on zakat) - 2019. The indices to evaluate these developments on zakat scholarly publications will be measured based on the publications productivities considering zakat publications growth and trends based on publication by year, citation trends, publication performance based on countries, authors' productivity, journal outlets that

published most publications on zakat, forum and publication types regarding zakat publication and zakat funding agencies.

DEVELOPMENT IN ZAKAT LITERATURE BASED ON PUBLICATION YEARS

This study describes and analyses the trends and behaviour in zakat scholarly publications based on their years of publication. The publications in considerations are scholarly articles on zakat from years ranging from 1964-2019 based on Scopus online database. The total articles on zakat based on the range of years in considerable amount to four hundred and nine (N=409) publications. The analysis point out that zakat scholarly publications are recently gaining more attention than earlier years considering the trends, growth and number of recent publications on zakat. Earlier year no doubt witnessed few publications in one hand and some years with no publications on the other hand which made the publication production then seem erratic.

Table 1. Development in zakat literature

S/N	Year of publications	Number of publications	S/N	Year of publications	Number of publications
1	1964	1	16	2004	2
2	1969	1	17	2005	1
3	1981	1	18	2006	2
4	1987	1	19	2007	2
5	1991	1	20	2008	5
6	1992	1	21	2009	6
7	1993	3	22	2010	8
8	1994	2	23	2011	16
9	1996	2	24	2012	26
10	1997	4	25	2013	23
11	1999	1	26	2014	29
12	2000	3	27	2015	30
13	2001	2	28	2016	35

S/N	Year of publications	Number of publications	S/N	Year of publications	Number of publications
14	2002	3	29	2017	54
15	2003	6	30	2018	57
			31	2019	81
Total					409

Eighty-one (n=81) publication is the highest number scholarly publications published on zakat and this is witnessed in year 2019 which is the last year in consideration. The number of publications in 2019 amounted to about 20% of the total publications in consideration. This is trailed by year 2018 and 2017 with fifty-seven (n=57) and fifty-four (n=54) publications on zakat respectively. Other years that witnessed more than twenty publications include year 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012 with witnessed thirty-five (n=35), (n=30), (n=29), (n=23), (n=26) publications respectively.

Publications on zakat in year 2011 amounts to sixteen (n=16) while remaining years in consideration witnessed less than ten (10) publications each on zakat. For year 2010 and 2009,

only eight (n=8) and six (n=6) publications were published respectively while years 2007 and 2006 witnessed two (n=2) publications each.

Early publications on zakat are few and the growth is gradual and bit erratic. The first and only publication on zakat was published in 1964 and the next was after five (5) years which was 1969. The third publication in 1981 was after about twelve (12) years from the second publications and seventeen years (17) from the first publications which indicated non-constant in its publications. Other early years of publication 1987, 1991 and 1992 also recorded one (1) publication each. Three (3) publications was later recorded in subsequent year (1993) and later dropped to two (2) in 1994 and same amount (2) maintained in 1996.

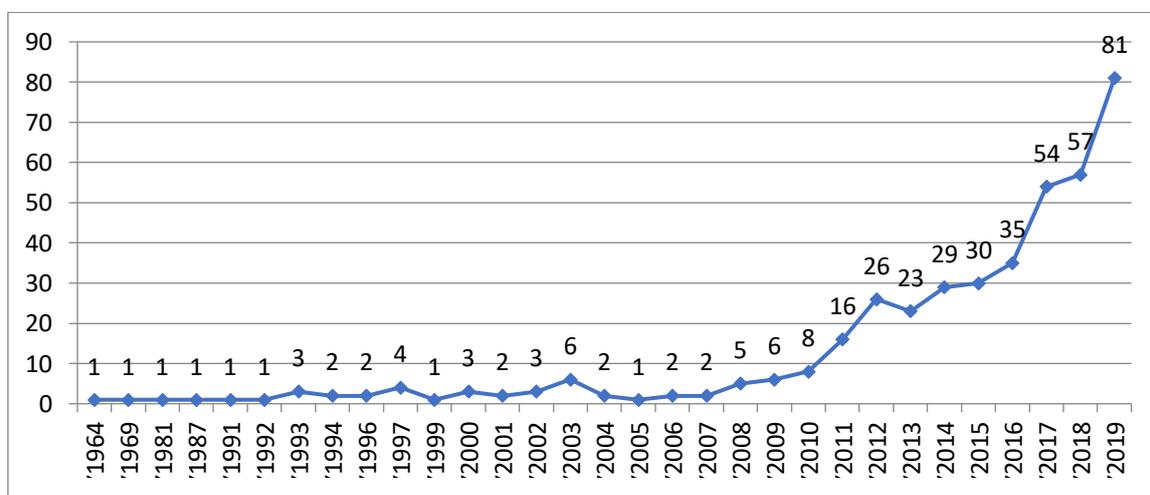


Figure 1. Development in Zakat Literature

In 1997, four (4) publications on zakat were recorded and later dropped to only one (1) in 1999 and later raise to three (3) in 2000 and then dropped to two (2) in 2001 and later raised to three (3) in 2002. These earlier years showed how zakat publications trend behaved in a fluctuating manner.

PUBLICATIONS PRODUCTIVITY USING CITATION AS INDICES

Citation is one of the key indexes to examine productivity for scholarly publications, researchers and authors. Citation is stage above publication as its one of the indexes to monitor the performance of already published publications. This section thereby considers evaluation of zakat scholarly publications ranging from 1964 to 2019 to assess their performance and contributions. The total citations for all the publications in consideration amount to (N= 1619). This study considers publications with at least (n=19) citations to be considered for inclusion in the citation index.

The publication with highest number of citation (Scott, 1987), the article is one of the earliest publication on zakat and recorded ninety-five (n=95) citations, which are less than 10% of the total citations. The next publication (book) that trailed in citation (Salim, 2008) with (n=66) citations while the article produced by (Benthall, 1999) has fifty-two (n=52). A co-authored publication (Al-Krenawi & Graham.,

2000) followed suit in the citation trend with forty-five (n=45) citations. Similarly, (Dean & Khan, 1997; Kochuyt, 2009) gathered forty-two (n=42) citations each while (Metwally, 1997) and (Kuran, 2003) have thirty-eight (n=38) and (n=36) citations respectively.

In addition, (N. Wahab & Rahman., 2011) which is a co-authored articles and (Buehler, 2008) both have thirty-four (n=34) citations each while another book (Fauzia, 2013) and gathered twenty-nine (n=29) citations. Twenty-seven (n=27) citations each were recorded by (Ahmad Basharat, Yousuf, Iqbal, & Khan, 2002; Mohit & Nazyddah, 2011) which are both co-authored articles. Al-Ajmi & Hussain, (2011) and (Krafess, 2005) recorded twenty-four (n=24) citations each while (A. Ab Rahman, Alias, & Omar, 2012) and (Weiss, 2002) recorded twenty-three (n=23) and (n=21) citations each. And finally, (Calder, 1981; M. O. Yusuf & Derus, 2013; Zaid, 2000a) recorded nineteen (n=19) citations each.

This analysis point to the fact that co-authored author and year of publication does not necessarily translate to more citations. This is clear as the evaluation and assessment of zakat scholarly publications pointed that most cited publications on zakat are majorly single-authored articles compared to the co-authors counterparts. Likewise some later publications gathered more citations compare to some of the earlier published publications.

Table 2. Publications productivity using citation

	Title	Journal	Cited
1	Resistance without Protest and without Organization: Peasant Opposition to the Islamic Zakat and the Christian Tithe	Comparative Studies in Society and History	95

	Title	Journal	Cited
2	Challenging the secular state: The Islamization of law in modern Indonesia	Challenging the Secular State: The Islamization of Law in Modern Indonesia	66
3	Financial worship: The quranic injunction to almsgiving	Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute	52
4	Islamic theology and prayer: Relevance for social work practice	International Social Work	45
5	God, gifts and poor people: On charity in Islam	Social Compass	42
6	Muslim perspectives on welfare	Journal of Social Policy	42
7	Economic consequences of applying Islamic principles in Muslim societies	International Journal of Social Economics	38
8	Islamic redistribution through zakat historical record and modern realities	Poverty and Charity in Middle Eastern Contexts	36
9	A framework to analyse the efficiency and governance of zakat institutions	Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	34
10	The rise of shari'a by-laws in Indonesian districts: An indication for changing patterns of power accumulation and political corruption	South East Asia Research	34
11	Faith and the state: A history of Islamic philanthropy in Indonesia	Faith and the State: A History of Islamic Philanthropy in Indonesia	29
12	Social housing programme of Selangor Zakat Board of Malaysia and housing satisfaction	Journal of Housing and the Built Environment	27
13	Frequency of known risk factors for stroke in poor patients admitted to Lahore General Hospital in 2000	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	27
14	Accounting systems and recording procedures in the early Islamic state	Accounting Historians Journal	26
15	Corporate dividends decisions: evidence from Saudi Arabia	Journal of Risk Finance	24
16	The influence of the Muslim religion in humanitarian aid	International Review of the Red Cross	24
17	Zakat institution in Malaysia: Problems and issues	Global Journal Al-Thaqafah	23
18	Reorganising social welfare among muslims: Islamic voluntarism and other forms of communal support in Northern Ghana	Journal of Religion in Africa	21
19	Measurement model of corporate zakat collection in Malaysia: A test of diffusion of innovation theory	Humanomics	19
20	The appointment qualifications of Muslim accountants in the middle ages	Accounting Education	19
21	Zakāt in imāmī shī'ī jurisprudence, from the tenth to the sixteenth century A.D.	Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies	19

EVALUATION OF AUTHORS' PRODUCTIVITY USING CITATION AND NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS AS INDICES

Authors' productivity is measured based on number of citation in this case greater than twenty (≥ 20) plus number of other publications after first condition (citations) is met. Authors' productivity (AP) is therefore equal to citation (c) greater twenty (>20) in a publication plus other publications (op) produced by the author either individually or co-authored ($AP = c \geq 20 + op$). For co-authored articles the corresponding authors were first considered then other authors as presented in each of the considered publications.

The author considered as most productive based on this analysis is (Scott, 1987) based on one the earliest articles published on zakat. The study gathered the highest citations compare to other zakat studies. Only this was found to be attributed to this author both individually or co-authored. This study has thereafter created a skateboard for other zakat authors and researchers. The next is Salim Arskal with book published (Salim, 2008) on zakat. The publication is fairly early and gathered more citation. This publication is the only confirmed publication on zakat based on the Scopus database.

Benthall, Jonathan also trailed with an article (Benthall, 1999) and a book (Benthall, 2016) on zakat with fifty-two (52) and five (5) citations respectively making the author categorised as one of the productive authors in zakat publications. Other authors with single articles with higher citations are (Al-Krenawi & Graham., 2000) (Dean & Khan, 1997) (Kochuyt, 2009) (Metwally, 1997) with forty-five

(45), forty-two (42), forty-two (42) and thirty-eight (38) citations respectively.

Two articles were published by same author (Kuran, 2003, 2013) and gathered a total forty-seven (47) citations- thirty-six (36) and eleven (11) respectively. Buehler, (2008) which is the only article by the author gathered thirty-four (34) citations. Four articles (N. A. Wahab & Abdul Rahman, 2012; N. A. Wahab & Rahman, 2012; N. A. Wahab, Zainol, Bakar, Ibrahim, & Minhaj, 2016; N. Wahab & Rahman., 2011) were co-published with Wahab, Norazlina Abd as corresponding author in all publications in consideration. Other author (s) with single publication are (Fauzia, 2013), (Ahmad Basharat et al., 2002), (Mohit & Nazyddah, 2011) and gathered twenty-nine (29), twenty-seven (27) each and twenty-six (26) citations each. Three other publications (Zaid, 2000a, 2000b, 2004) singly authored gathered twenty-six (26), nineteen (19) and fifteen (15) citations while co-authored articles (Al-Ajmi & Hussain, 2011; Al-Ajmi, Hussain, & Al-Saleh, 2009) garner twenty-four (24) and fifteen (15) citations respectively.

Twenty-four (24) citations were gathered by (Krafess, 2005) which is the only published article on zakat by the author. Three multiple-authored articles with twenty-three citations from (A. Ab Rahman et al., 2012) while the two (A. Ab Rahman, Thaidi, & Rahman, 2019; M. F. Ab Rahman, Ab Rahman, Thaidi, & Ghani, 2019) gathered no citations yet, while, (Weiss, 2002) gathered only twenty-one (21) citations and the only publication on zakat by the author.

The analysis signifies that the most productive authors dwell on more article publications compare to other publications such as books, book chapters and reviews. Although, some study have found review publications

more productive especially based on their citation count.

Table 3. Authors' productivity using citation and number of publications

S/N	Authors	Title	Publication Type	Number of Publication	Number of Citation
1	Scott, James C.	Resistance without Protest and without Organization: Peasant Opposition to the Islamic Zakat and the Christian Tithes	Article	1	95
2	Salim, Arskal	Challenging the secular state: The Islamization of law in modern Indonesia	Book	1	66
3	Benthall, Jonathan	Financial worship: The quranic injunction to almsgiving	Article	2	52
		Islamic charities and Islamic humanism in troubled times.	Book Chapter		5
4	Al-Krenawi A., Graham J.R.	Islamic theology and prayer: Relevance for social work practice	Article	1	45
5	Dean H., Khan Z.	Muslim perspectives on welfare	Review	1	42
6	Kochuyt T	God, gifts and poor people: On charity in Islam	Article	1	42
7	Metwally M.M.	Economic consequences of applying Islamic principles in Muslim societies	Article	1	38
8	Kuran T.	Islamic redistribution through zakat historical record and modern realities	Article	2	36
		The political consequences of Islam's economic legacy			11
9	Buehler M.	The rise of shari'a by-laws in Indonesian districts: An indication for changing patterns of power accumulation and political corruption	Article	1	34
10	Wahab, Norazlina Abd	A framework to analyse the efficiency and governance of zakat institutions	Article	4	34
		Efficiency of zakat institutions in Malaysia: An application of data envelopment analysis	Article		16
		Productivity growth of zakat institutions in Malaysia: An application of data envelopment analysis	Article		7
		Developing service quality index for zakat institutions	Article		1
11	Fauzia A	Faith and the state: A history of Islamic philanthropy in Indonesia	Book		29

S/N	Authors	Title	Publication Type	Number of Publication	Number of Citation
12	Ahmad Basharat R., Yousuf M., Iqbal J., Khan M.M.	Frequency of known risk factors for stroke in poor patients admitted to Lahore General Hospital in 2000	Article		27
13	Mohit M.A., Nazyddah N.	Social housing programme of Selangor Zakat Board of Malaysia and housing satisfaction	Article		27
14	Zaid O.A	Accounting systems and recording procedures in the early Islamic state	Article	3	26
		The appointment qualifications of Muslim accountants in the middle ages	Article		19
		Were islamic records precursors to accounting books based on the Italian method?	Article		15
15	Al-Ajmi J., Abo Hussain H.	Corporate dividends decisions: evidence from Saudi Arabia	Article		24
		Decisions on capital structure in a Zakat environment with prohibition of riba: The case of Saudi Arabia	Article		15
16	Krafess J.	The influence of the Muslim religion in humanitarian aid	Article		24
17	Ab Rahman, A., Alias, M.H., Omar, S.M.N.S.	Zakat institution in Malaysia: Problems and issues	Articles		23
		A global ZakĀt game: Application of technology in teaching and learning for global peace agenda	Articles		0
		A proposed mosque model for ZakĀt governance towards achieving global peace	Articles		0
18	Weiss H.	Reorganising social welfare among muslims: Islamic voluntarism and other forms of communal support in Northern Ghana	Article		21

ANALYSIS OF ZAKAT PUBLICATION BASED OF PUBLICATION TYPES

Scholarly publications are majorly peer-reviewed information documents or sources written by expert and professionals in their fields. In the sciences and social sciences, they often publish research results. There are several types of scholarly publications in form of journal articles, books, book chapter and others. Zakat publications have been published in these varied formats in different platforms and forum. This study aims to describe zakat publication based on their publication types.

From the total amount of scholarly publications produced on zakat (N=409), journal articles have the highest number of zakat publication with two hundred and ninety-eight (n=298) publications. This is about 73% of the total publications on zakat. Publications from conference is next type of publication with fifty-six (n=56) publications from different conferences while reviews have twenty-three (n=23) publications in total. Zakat publications also appear in several book chapters which amounted to total of twenty-eight (n=28) and four (n=4) books featured on zakat.

Table 4. Zakat Publication Types

S/N	Publication Types	Number of Publication
1	Articles	298
2	Conference proceedings/ publications	56
3	Reviews	23
4	Book Chapters	28
5	Book	4
	Total	409

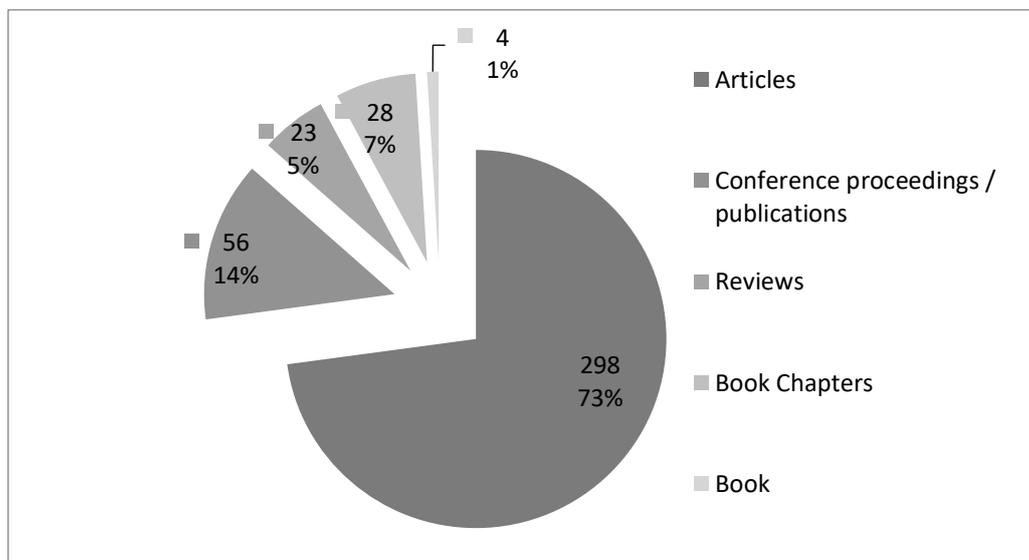


Figure 2. Zakat Publications based on Types

EVALUATION OF ZAKAT PUBLICATIONS BASED ON PUBLICATION OUTLETS

Outlets that published scholarly publications on zakat were assessed. This is to measure and determine the development and trend in zakat publications using the outlets. Outlets in considerations are still those indexed in the Scopus online databases. About two hundred and eight (N=208) publication outlets from varied field discovered to publish documents on zakat. From the total number of the outlets, only eighteen (18) were considered for inclusion. The threshold for inclusion is outlet that produced minimum of five (5) publications in the year range considered.

The highest publication of thirteen (13) was recorded by Int. J. Islam. Middle East. Financ. Manage, this is trailed by ten (10) articles and conference papers from Adv. Sci. Lett.

and IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci. respectively while Al-Shajarah and J. Islamic Account. Bus. Res. published nine (9) articles and reviews each. Seven (7) publications were recorded by Humanomics, Humanit. Soc. Sci. Rev. and Pak. Dev. Rev. while Int. J. Innov. Creat. Change, Int. J. Appl. Bus. Econ. Res., Global J. Al-Thaqafah., Int. J. Supply Chain Manag. recorded six (6) articles publication each. AIP Conf. Proc. and IOP Conf. Ser. Mater. Sci. Eng. published five (5) publications each that includes conference reviews and proceedings. Jurnal Pengurusan, Int. J. Sci. Technol. Res. and Int. J. Soc. Econ. individually produced five (5) articles each.

The analysis illustrates reasonable progress in zakat publication outlets and likewise some level of diversity, multidisciplinary and trans-disciplinary studies and perhaps collaboration in zakat research.

Table 5. Zakat Publication Outlets

S/N	Publication Outlets	Abbreviated Titles	Publication Types	Number of Publication
1	International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	Int. J. Islam. Middle East. Financ. Manage	Articles	13
2	Advanced Science Letters	Adv. Sci. Lett.	Articles	10
3	IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science	IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci.	Conference Paper	10
4	Al-Shajarah	Al-Shajarah	Articles	9
5	Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	J. Islamic Account. Bus. Res.	Articles /Reviews	9
6	Humanomics	Humanomics	Articles	7
7	Humanities and Social Sciences Reviews	Humanit. Soc. Sci. Rev.	Articles	7
8	Middle East Journal of Scientific Research	Middle East J. Sci. Res.	Articles	7
9	Pakistan Development Review	Pak. Dev. Rev.	Articles	7
10	International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change	Int. J. Innov. Creat. Change	Articles	6
11	International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research	Int. J. Appl. Bus. Econ. Res.	Articles	6
12	Global Journal Al-Thaqafah	Global J. Al-Thaqafah	Articles	6

S/N	Publication Outlets	Abbreviated Titles	Publication Types	Number of Publication
13	International Journal of Supply Chain Management	Int. J. Supply Chain Manag.	Articles	6
14	IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering	IOP Conf. Ser. Mater. Sci. Eng.	Conference Paper	5
15	AIP Conference Proceedings	AIP Conf. Proc.	Conference Reviews / Proceedings	5
16	Jurnal Pengurusan	Jurnal Pengurusan	Articles	5
17	International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research	Int. J. Sci. Technol. Res.	Articles	5
18	International Journal of Social Economics	Int. J. Soc. Econ.	Articles	5

EVALUATION OF ZAKAT PUBLICATIONS BASED ON COUNTRIES' PRODUCTIVITY

This study likewise evaluates zakat publications based on development based on countries productivity. This study considers country with a minimum of five (5) publications for inclusion. The country with the highest publication on zakat is Malaysia with a total one hundred and fifty seven (157) which is about 39% of the total publications across several fields, journal outlets by several single and multiple authors. This publication growth was trailed by Indonesia with a total of eighty publications on zakat (88). Pakistan and United States published twenty-two (22) and twenty-one (21) publications on zakat, respectively.

Six (6) publications each was garner by Morocco and India, while Saudi doubles the publications of the former and the later countries. Australia and Thailand individually published five (5) scholarly publications on zakat.

This analysis signpost that more publications are gathered from Asian continent especially the South East Asia which is a Muslim dominant region. United States and United Kingdom also

garner more publications though with Australia behind them.

Table 6. Countries Evaluation of Zakat Publications

S/N	Countries	Number of Publications
	Malaysia	157
	Indonesia	80
	Pakistan	22
	United States	21
	United Kingdom	14
	Saudi Arabia	12
	Morocco	6
	India	6
	Australia	5
	Thailand	5

CONCLUSION

This study critically measured and carefully analysed scholarly publications on zakat. The study thereby provides reasonable insight on zakat publication based on some considered performance indicators. Reasonable growth is clearly observed in zakat literature and collaborations among zakat authors and researchers in several disciplines are apparent. However, visible funding for zakat research is not noticed except for Islamic State University in Jakarta (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah) with support from the Ford Foundation and Universiti Sains

Islam Malaysia. This may perhaps be as a result of the study search scope (Scopus). Further studies may consider improving by focusing on other and more databases. This will enable the exploration of details not captured in the scope of this study.

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Aliyu Olugbenga Yusuf
Department of Library and Information
Science, University of Malaya
mailyusufao@gmail.com

Bello Yerima
Department of Library and Information
Science, University of Malaya
belloyerim@gmail.com

Grace Ape
Central Library Federal University of
Lafia
apegr@gmail.com